and Fumos countries, in addition to visiting the Comoro islands. The party found Farewell; had interviews with Chaka, the great Zulu king; and took the coast lands under their protection. After King's death from fever, Isaacs continued his activities alone, fighting for Chaka with his European weapons and being severely wounded. In return for his services, he was created Principal Chief of Natal; and the claim of Great Britain to this province was partly dependent upon the formal charter which he obtained from the Zulu monarch in 1828. Not least of Isaacs* services was his work, *Travels and Adventures in Eastern Africa,* which gives the first reliable account of the topography and ethnology of the country, and which was republished by the Biebeck Society in a centenary re-issue in 1937.

Another intrepid Jewish explorer of the nineteenth century was Eduard Karl Oscar Theodor Schnitzer. A native of Oppeln, in Silesia, he was baptised in childhood (as so many other Germans were at that period, in order to assist their careers) and, after graduating as doctor of medicine, found the call of the Near East irresistible. In 1875 he joined General Gordon at Khartoum, assuming the less specifically Teutonic name of Emin. When Gordon became Governor General of the Sudan three years later, he appointed Emin Governor of the Equatorial provinces. Here he served with considerable distinction for some years. After the fall of Khartoum, he was entirely isolated. Nevertheless, he held out for a

further two years, now becoming one of the centres of European interest in Africa in place of his dead leader. Stanley made his way to relieve him. At first he refused to desert his post, but at last was persuaded to accompany his rescuer back to civilisation. Inactivity was however impossible for a man of his nature, and he undertook a semi-political voyage of exploration into Central Africa